

جمهورية مصر العربية



وزارة التربية والتعليم
والعالم الفنى

نموذج إجابة

امتحان شهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية العامة

للعام الدراسى ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٦ - الدور الأول

المادة : علم النفس والاجتماع (باللغة الانجليزية)

نموذج

أ

1- Generally, intensive practice is better than distributed practice in learning. (3 marks)

Statement: (False) (1m)

Reasons: In distributed practice, short sessions are distributed learning including rest periods, in the other hand, intensive practice learning is relatively long sessions without rests. Generally, distributed practice is better than intensive one.

(1m)

- The way for determining different appropriate time for both learning and rest as tasks and the principle of individual differences among individuals, it can be said that you should always feel ease that your efficiency at work begins to be decreased and that your errors begin to be increased then you have to take a rest.

- Periods during work to move from one job to another; from studying Arabic language to studying Math should have a rest period between sessions. (1m)

(ch3, un 1, p1 9 - 20)

2-Interpretations of the following behaviours in the light of studying defensive mechanisms: (3 marks)

A- Eventhough a trader lost his money, he felt satisfaction.

Denial: $(-\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

This trick appears in a picture of refusing to confess that he is in a case of frustration nor conflict. (1m)

B- Avoiding the agressive feelings from a child towards his father who treats him violently.

Repression: $(-\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

Repression is a type of subconscious (unconscious) forgetting a person seeking to remove the unacceptable motivations and painful memories from the circle of feelings or subconscious. It goes to be hidden in the subconscious.

It appears, later, in a form of sleeping dreams or slips of tongue. (1m)

(ch 4, un 3, p 68 - 69)

3- Answer only (A) or (B)

(3 marks)

A-

you can improve your social intelligence through:

- Participating team sports (1m)**
- Participating in school-activity groups (1m)**
- Visiting friends and relatives regularly (1m)**
- Management of a dialogue with others. (1m)**
- Teaching others. (1m)**
- Leadership roles. (1m)**

(Three element will be enough) (1 mark for each.)

(Any other logical examples mentioned by the student must be estimated)

(ch1, un1, p9)

B-

Example 1: Law of Reinforcement:

When a student answers a question correctly, the teacher encourages and supports him directly. $(1-\frac{1}{2})$

Example 2: Law of Extinction:

If a teacher doesn't allow the students:

who says «I ... I ...» to answer, when it's asked to be fulfilled, that means the response by the word «I ... I ...» will be dehydrated less chaos and make dicipline for the class as a positive effect on learning. $(1-\frac{1}{2})$

(Any other examples logical or academic must be estimated)

(ch2, un1, p12)

4-The pre-birth stage has a special importance. (3 marks)

Statement: (True) (1m)

Reasons: The changes that occur in this stage are (steady - stable - strong) and effective in the life of the individual.

This stage (phase) is considered as a spurt. If it is compared to the coming adulthood stage.

According to the importance of this phase, some nations like Chinese people, count the pregnancy months to the (true) age of the individual.

This is a prove turning our attention to concern of studying the growth in this stage (phase). (2 m)

(ch 2, un 2, p 33)

5- The adults social field grows more widely than children.

Analyse

(3 marks)

- The adults social field grows more widely than the children; after the child had been dependent on the family, the people in the nursery, kindrgraden, the relatives and neighbours on his relationships and social communications, the social field of him moved out of the family. (1 m)

- This out of the family is the foundation that the adult gains the standards, habits, customs for his socety and life ethics.

In this stage, the effect of the comrades (companions) is bigger than these institutions.

In addition, the adult becomes able to realise the social roles that are settled by the society for every member of it according to its gender, experience, social experience and his skills in communication with others. (1 m)

Switching conditions; instead of acceptance of standards and family rules and traditions into his childhood, he begins to choose and discuss according to his beleifs and attiudes for his personality in general. (1 m)

(ch 3, un 2, p 45)

(any other logical or academic Rationalization must be estimated)

6- Answer only (A) or (B)

(3 marks)

A- Thorndike took the time needed for the cat to solve the problem to open the door and get out of the cage as an evidence of learning. It means; the less time was evidence of the animal learning, the correct response to solve the problem. It is the get-out from the cage (response) and take the food.

Thorndike saw that every trial is a separate try. This trial ends when the animal responses correctly; to get out and to take the food.

$(1\frac{1}{2} - m)$

Thorndike recorded the number of trials and the time for each attempt. (try)

The more the animal trials increase the less the time takes.

It means that is a gradual improvement. (progress)

Thorndike used food as a reinforcement to strengthen the bond between the stimulus and the response.

$(1\frac{1}{2} - m)$

(ch2, un1, p13)

B- The results of the frustration and the conflict are dependent on some factors; the motive nature and its satisfaction capability.

- The nature of motivation affects the type of response that comes out of the person who suffers from frustration and conflict. If the motivation is a secondary one, the person response is less bothering.

If it is a primary one, the anxiety accompanied is a long term one. $(1 - \frac{1}{2} m)$

- The ability of satisfaction of the motivation or achieving the goals;

The result of frustration and conflict depends on the variable possibilities to achieve these goals or satisfy the motivation.

Generally, the goal and the motivation, which could be achieved in various ways, rarely cause problems of adaptation.

$(1 - \frac{1}{2} m)$
(any other logical or academic Rationalization must be estimated)

(ch3, un3, p65)

7- Psychologists agreed on the standard criterion of the normal personality. (3 marks)

Statement: (False) (1m)

Reasons: Although the psychologists differences to define the standard criterion they measure the normal person, they got some common features as: ($\frac{1}{2}$ m)

A team of psychologists described it as:

1- Integrated personality; he can redirect these properities in balance (symmetrically) towards a certain goal. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m)

Another team described it as:

2- Physical and mental health free from mental and psychological desperation. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m)

other psychologists described it as:

3- Natural: personality that it has judicious equilibrium, happy and enjoys active energy to use in the potential investment and adapted to his environment. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m) (ch1, un 3 , p 54)

8- Example of each:

(3 marks)

Example 1: Making a concerted effort to remove the obstruction.

The student who fails in the exam, arises his efforts to work harder to succeed. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

Example 2: Searching for alternative methods to achieve the goal.

The student in the previous example may change his studying habits. This way may not be suitable.

This way can be successful in two conditions: The restriction is exterior and it is a result of some defects one can avoid or treat them. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(ch 3, un 3, p 67)

(Any other logical or academic examples must be estimated)

9- School is an effective factor in the growth.

(3 marks)

- School is the official organization by the community as it has the task of evolution and intricacy of life, entrusted with the task of upbringing and education culture directed according to certain systems; through cultural transition (conversation), and acquire (gain) (get) patterns of behaviour and thinking.

(1m)

- Shaping of habits, social attitudes and values. Training on some methods and techniques that help them to develop and investigate preparations fully in reach the maximum usage of these skills. **(1m)**

- The school is a middle ring between the narrow escap of family and extended for the child growing to help him to face life with its (complex) multiple problems, and exercising social and profession role. **(ch 1, un 2, p31)**

10- A set of values is a product of the learning processes.

(3 marks)

Statement: (True)

(1m)

Reasons: That values are the results of learning processes.

The individual acquires value as other behaviour patterns acquired by observation and imitation. It is typically as the forms of social learning. From the interaction of an individual with a changing variable environments, a lot of kids, especially young learners, early age of them accept their parents view, or the important (great) people in their society.

(1m)

An individual may get some of his values as a result of a conditional learning. Reinforcement and punishment can play a role, too. Reinforcement fortifies the desired (virtuous) behaviour. Punishment leads to dehydrate the unwanted behaviour.

(1 m)

(ch2, un3, p60)

11-Social relationships are the most important necessities for the social life. (3 marks)

Statement: (True)

(1m)

Reasons:

The social relationships are the most important necessity in the life of the individual and the group. The importance of the social relation is represented clearly through these three aspects: $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

1- Social aspects: It aims to mix the individual to the group and adapt (adjust) with it. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

2- Ethics aspect: It aims to settle common social principles that are based on the respect of the individual, his freedom and social values. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

3- Psychological aspect: It aims to achieve state of being safe, protected, belonging, loyalty and being linked to the other members of the society. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(ch 2, un 1, p 80)

12- The importance of the social cooperation to the individual, the group and the society: (3 marks)

1- To the individual : An individual, by nature, seeks to join a particular group as to cooperate with its members to satisfy his needs, increase his feeling of security and gain the love and respect from the others. (1m)

B- The group: The cooperation among the members of the group keeps it existence and helps the group to achieve its goals. (1m)

C- The society: cooperation has great importance in the life of the society.

It helps to progress and development.

It gurantees its existence, supports its unity and stability, and achieves its goals. (1m)

(ch 3, un 1, p 82)

13-Three examples of the role of the scientific research in serving the development plans: (3 marks)

1- The need of fortifying the bond between the state, the government and its branches; the institutions and the scientific centers to the society to settle the link between the scientific institutions and between administrative units based on the activities of the implementation of economic and development plan in Egypt. (1m)

2- Awareness of good planning for employment to provide human cadres capable of dealing with the changing of the new variables, the revolution of information and the internet to take advantage of them through sustaining education development and continuing education plans. (1m)

3- Upgrading the efficiency of the individual worker, and increasing productivity of the development and formulation of benchmarks to measure performance, balanced with support for vocational training policies, literally and administrative planning, implementation and continue to achieve adaptation, compatibility between, modern devices they use at their work. (1m)

4- Building production management systems based on product quality and identify standard specification and safety manufacture characterised by conservation to achieve perfection in performance and spirit of competition and consolidation trend of innovation and creativity and spirit and diligence at work. (1 m)

5- Attention to create set up rules for modern (up-to-date) data and information using computers and networks information, and sophisticated and advanced scientific methods. Information is the language of the modern age, activities, and different areas as well as to support the process of the decision making. (1m)

(3 examples enough, 1 mark for example)

(Any other logical or academic examples must be estimated)

(ch 1, un 3, p 102 - 103)

14-The social phenomenon shows a phase in the life of the society: (3 marks)

statement: (True) (1 m)

Reasons: The social phenomenon represents a period of time in the life of society as it is a content of the historical heritage; customs, habits, traditions transformed from ancestors to descendants. (1m)

The shape of houses, buildings and clothes that characterize (distinguish) a society reflect its customs, traditions, habits and history. (1m)

(ch4, un1, p86)

15- Answer only (A) or (B)

(3 marks)

A- Prediction of events is one of the functions of the Social Theory:

Example 1: «Metals expand»

It means that we have to leave a distance between the rails or it will be arisen. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

Example 2: «Mosquitos convey Malaria» It means that the proposition of the disease will be reduced if we fill up the swamps. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(ch 1, un 1, p 76)

(Any other logical or academic examples must be estimated)

B- Spreading the culture of voluntary is a mechanism of solving society problems.

An Example for spreading the culture of voluntary as one of the mechanisms of solving society problems:

- The NGOS (Non - Governmental Organizations) play an important role in answering the basic needs to the social layers and the limited income classes of the society. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

- Lessen (Reduce) the problems of the youth unemployment. Their participation in the programs and projects of these NGOS protect them to be a prey (target) of drug addiction or commit crimes especially these violent ones. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(Any other logical or academic examples must be estimated)

(ch 2, cu 3, p 104)B

16- Globalization has alot of advantages. (3 marks)

- There are many advantages for the globalization, turning the world into a small global village; people can get benfits from experienced peoples they could benfit from some of the ideas raised at the international level of reform, human rights, gender equality. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$
- Globalization allows, people to be open to the world; it means if you close on people, they will find themselves lagging behind in progress. So, it is important to interact with global conditions, take, give constructive relationships without losing internal identity or overload in the foundations of the culture of the community, and to be aware of the effects of globalization as well.

(Any other logical or academic examples must be estimated)

(ch2, un3, p104)

17-Economists and Sociologists refused the idea of interrelations between the parts: (3 marks)

Statement: (False) (1m)

Reasons: They confirmed on the idea of the interrelation between the parts; in particular, the independence, dominance and interrelation types. (1m)

Both sceinces concern with the idea of measurment and the relations between different variables. They, both, use the mathematical models in data analysis. (1m)

(ch 1, un 2, p92)

18- Answer only (A) or (B)

(3 marks)

A- The social interaction relationship to the human community.

«Ibn Khaldun» confirmed on this meaning in his saying;
«Human community is a necessity. It is a must to have a group life and a human community.

Individuals can't live isolated or separated; they must have relationships to connect them to each other. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

- Social life is built on the interaction between the members of the society. They influence the others and are influenced by them. The group and its continuity is essentially, based on the shape of these interactions that form by the end the relationships that contribute the social constructions. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(If the student any other Rationalization logical or academic must be estimated) (ch 2, cu 1, p 78)

B- Performance is a requirment for the freelance work.

- Calculating the cost and efficiency: how to achieve the best outcomes at the lowest cost. (1m)
- Alignment: how to adapt to different groups of customes in the market. (1m)
- Keeping the same performance line: What you need to know precisely. (1m)

- Transparency and accountability: how can we show wise adminstration for our system. (1m)

- Strategic planning: how to do team work to improve programs. (1m)

(3 elements are enough, 1 mark for each)

(any other Rationalization logical or academic must be estimated)

(ch 4, un 2, p 98)

19- The function of culture to the individual. (3 marks)

It provides the individual by:

1- Attitudes and values which help him to configure his conscience (ethics) which is matched with his group and an easy-going life adaptable with them. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

2- Feeling of belonging and connect (link) him to the members of his group and to be distinguished. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ m})$

(ch 2, un 2, p 94)

20- Thinking emptiness and the wide range of classes of society are ways to face the violence and extremism. (3 marks)

Statement: (False) (1 m)

Reasons: thinking emptiness is one of the reasons of extremism.

It is a spoiler for the youth; if they don't have what they think of they will get what will spoil them.

Thinking emptiness is a fertile soil for accepting all destructive and extrem thinking.

It generates excess roots that are so difficult to uprooted but good work and effective science. (1m)

Wide gaps between classes in the same society and the absence of justice in the distribution of the national income creates (generates) this gap between hope and reality. Then, frustration dominates the youth. It turns into violent behaviour against the society and its institutions. (1m)

(ch 36, un 3, p 109)